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A GUIDE
TO
GOVERNORS ISLAND

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A GUIDE
TO
GOVERNORS ISLAND

Prepared by the staff of Base New York
with the able assistance of the Enlisted
Mens' Wives Club of Governors Island,
who undertook to help as a community
service project.



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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

WELCOME

WELCOME TO GOVERNORS ISLAND AND TO THE ONLY COAST GUARD COMMUNITY OF ITS KIND ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

I HOPE YOU WILL ENJOY LIVING HERE WITH US AND THAT THIS BOOK WILL MAKE THE TASK OF MOVING AND FINDING YOUR WAY IN THE COMMUNITY A LITTLE EASIER.

THE "GUIDE" IS DESIGNED TO SHOW YOU, BRIEFLY, WHAT THE ISLAND IS LIKE; TO PRESENT A FACTUAL PICTURE - NEITHER OVER-EMPHASISING THE "GOOD" NOR MINIMIZING THE "BAD".

I AM GRATEFUL TO THE ENLISTED MENS' WIVES CLUB OF GOVERNORS ISLAND FOR UNDERTAKING THE ENORMOUS TASK OF WRITING THE "GUIDE" AND I PARTICULARLY WANT TO THANK THOSE LADIES WHO LABORED SO LONG AND HARD IN ITS PREPARATION. I THINK, AS YOU READ AND STUDY THE BOOK, THAT YOU WILL THANK THEM TOO.

SINCERELY,

A. C. WAGNER
CAPTAIN, U. S. COAST GUARD
COMMANDING OFFICER

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ERRATA TO "A GUIDE TO GOVERNORS ISLAND"

The information shown on Page #30 of the "Guide" for the Administration Division and the Comptroller Division of Base, New York has been changed due to a recent reorganization.

Please correct the information pertaining to these two Divisions as follows:
(Transparent tape is suggested)

The Administration Division manages family housing, operates the Special Services facilities - including serving as a bridge between the Base and private associations such as Wives' Club, is responsible for liaison with the New York City Schools and handles such functions as printing, mail and the like. An integral function within the division is the Community Affairs Branch which operates the Exchange, and the Officers' and Chief Petty Officers' Open Messes.

The Comptroller Division is responsible for the fiscal management of the Base. It operates the Supply functions supporting not only the Base, but tenant commands - such things as the SERVMART, Small Stores and Shipping & Receiving. It also operates the Commissary Store.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 1st of May 1900. The experiments were conducted on the 1st of May 1900, and the results are as follows:

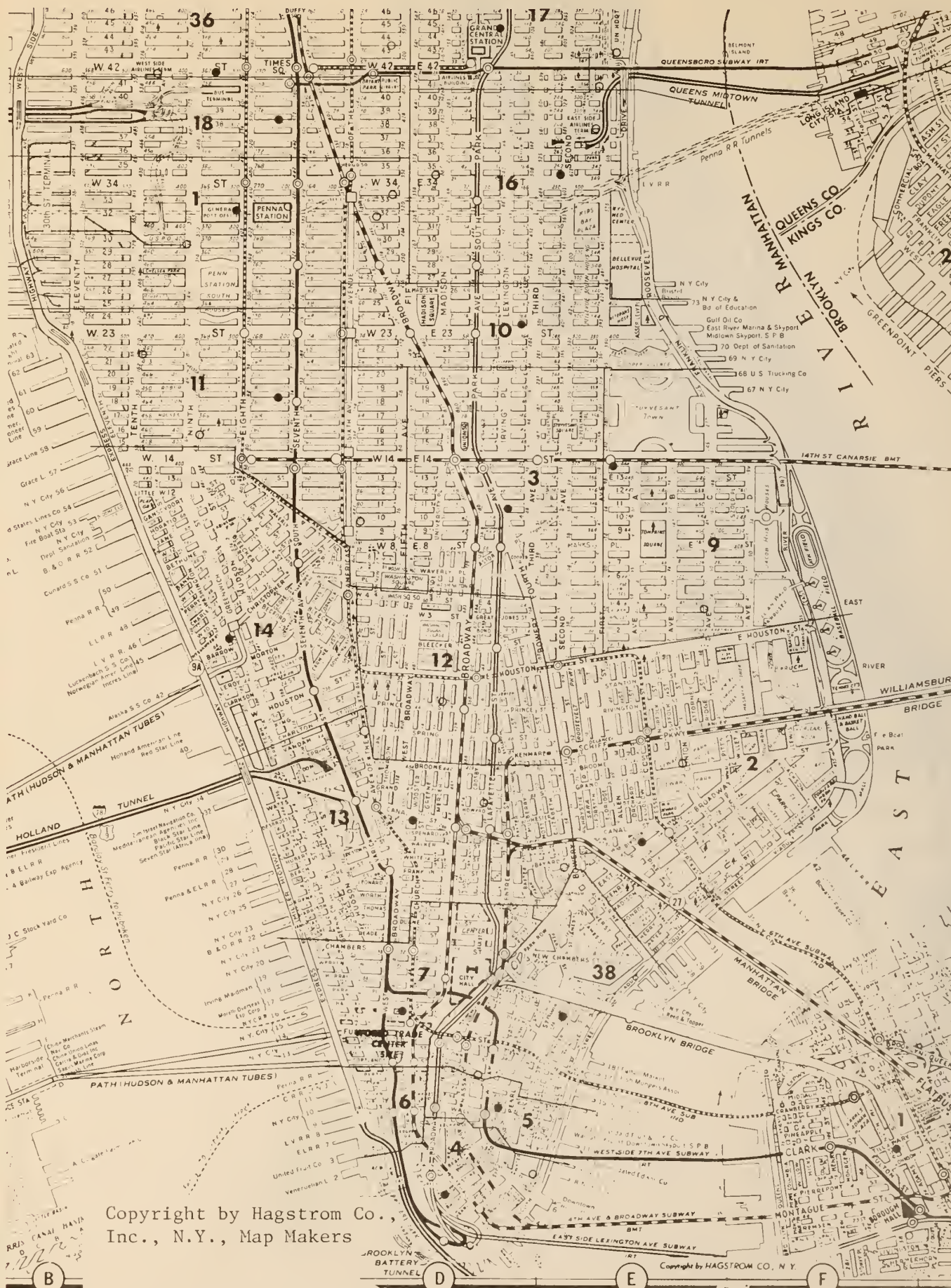
Time	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Clouds	Pressure
8.00	68.0	75.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
9.00	69.0	76.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
10.00	70.0	77.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
11.00	71.0	78.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
12.00	72.0	79.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
13.00	73.0	80.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
14.00	74.0	81.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
15.00	75.0	82.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
16.00	76.0	83.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
17.00	77.0	84.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
18.00	78.0	85.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
19.00	79.0	86.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
20.00	80.0	87.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
21.00	81.0	88.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
22.00	82.0	89.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
23.00	83.0	90.0	1.0	1.0	30.0
24.00	84.0	91.0	1.0	1.0	30.0

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 2nd of May 1900. The experiments were conducted on the 2nd of May 1900, and the results are as follows:



I

GETTING HERE



In the case of New York City - and Governors Island - you can forget the phrase "you can't get there from here". As one of the transportation centers of the world, every mode of transportation in the world converges on New York City.

Governors Island lies a short distance off the tip of Manhattan and is served by Coast Guard operated ferries. These are free and run almost "around the clock". (A schedule is listed in this chapter for your convenience.

Getting to Governors Island by car is easy. Any good road map will lead you into the city. Two tips are in order: Top off your gas tank before entering the city (strangers can have troubles finding a service station-especially at night); and stick to the main routes unless you've been exposed to New York before.

Each of us have our own preferences but three easy routes are:

From New England: Follow IS 95 into the city. Watch for a turn-off to the right marked "To Triborough Bridge", Bruckner Expressway or Bruckner Blvd", or to "Interstate 278".

Bruckner Boulevard leads you to the Bruckner Expressway to the Triborough Bridge (25¢ Toll). As you approach the Bridge watch for a hard right turn marked "Manhattan".



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Inc., N.Y. Map Makers
MAP # 2

Once on the Bridge, the left lanes lead you to "F.D.R. Drive" (called by some signs "East River Drive"). And you're home free.

Follow F.D.R. Drive south a little over 8 miles. You will see an exit to the right, marked "Staten Island Ferry" and "South Ferry". Leave the F.D.R. Drive at the point marked "A" on Map 3 and follow the dotted line to the ferry.

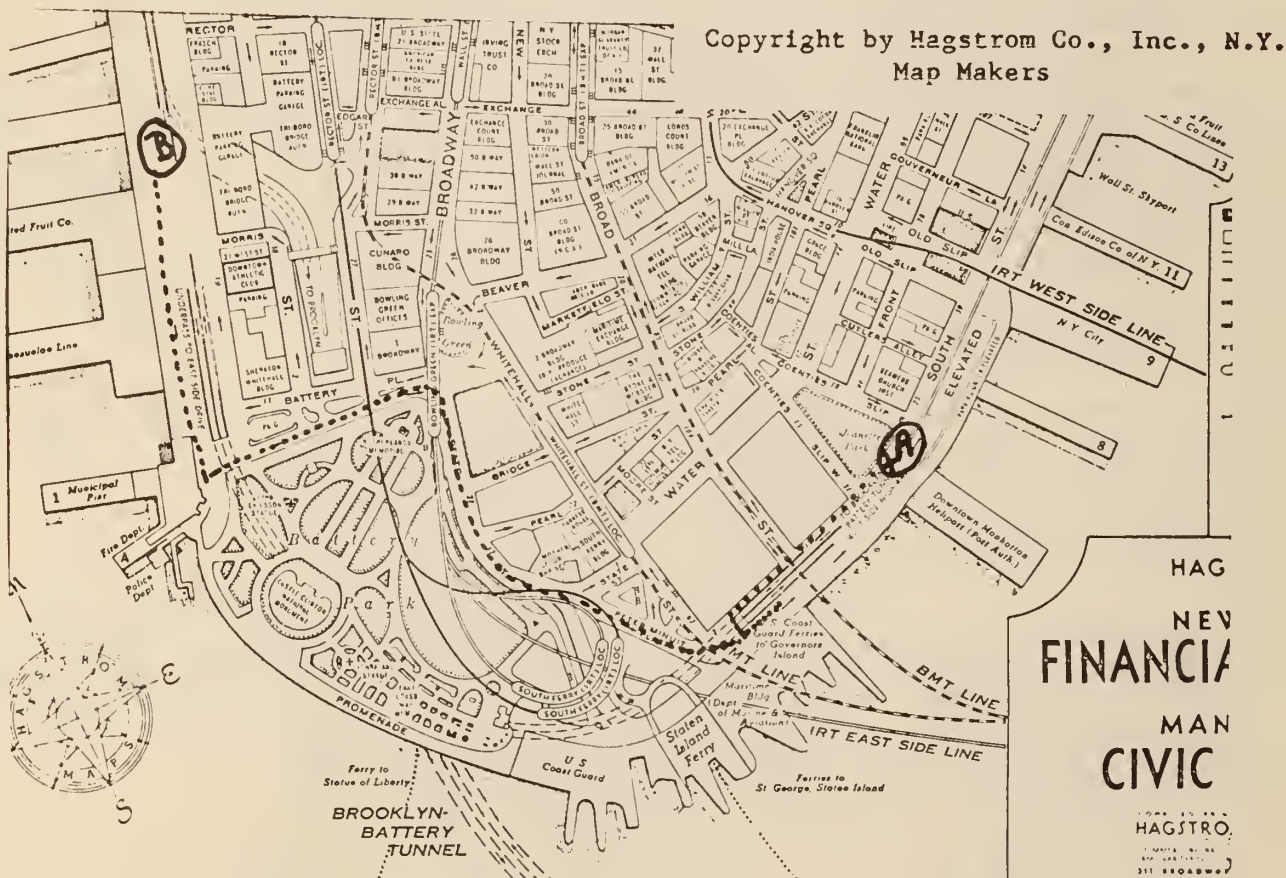
From the New Jersey Turnpike:
Follow Turnpike signs to the George Washington Bridge. Leave the Bridge on the exit marked "Henry Hudson Parkway", keeping in the lane marked "South" or "Downtown".

Follow the Henry Hudson Parkway south, its name changes to West Side Highway but don't get worried. Your exit is marked "South Ferry", "South Street", and "Staten Island Ferry" and appears at the point marked "B" on Map 3. Just follow the dotted lines to the Governors Island Ferry.

From the North-via New York Thruway:
Leave the Thruway at the exit west of the Hudson River - marked "Palisades Interstate Parkway". Follow Palisades to the George Washington Bridge and then follow directions listed for the New Jersey Parkway.

CAUTION. House trailers are not permitted on Governors Island but campers, boats, etc. are. No trailers are permitted on F.D.R. Drive or the Henry Hudson Parkway. Coming from the south or west your best bet is the Holland Tunnel (50¢ Toll) to West St. but make sure you've left your propane or butane tanks behind. (Bottled gas is not permitted in tunnels. Some residents say they have left their tanks at a friendly service station in Jersey and gone back later to pick them up.)

Coming in from the north or New England-try IS 95 to Broadway, down Broadway and straight ahead to West End Avenue. West End Avenue becomes 11th Avenue and leads you into West Street. Follow West Street south to the point marked "B" on Map 3 and then follow the dotted lines to the ferry.



MAP # 3

HOW TO GET TO FERRY

Arriving at the ferry, leave your car in the lane (Map 3) and enter the Coast Guard Waiting Room to obtain a temporary vehicle pass. (If you have a valid decal from another Coast Guard or Armed Forces command within the 3rd Coast Guard District you don't need a temporary pass.)

To get a temporary pass you will need:

1. a valid operators permit, other than a government license.
2. a valid car registration.
3. proof of minimum insurance cover-

IF YOU COME COMMERCIAL.....

You will come into terminals where there are people on duty who can direct you along the right path. You should have little problems except for the inconvenience posed by luggage. Public Transportation is cheap and plentiful. Taxis are easier-particularly with luggage-but expensive.

Should you need to ask directions we suggest you ask directions to "South Ferry", the "Staten Island Ferry Terminal" or to the "Battery". We have found few New Yorkers who can answer the question "Where do I get the Governors Island Ferry".

Below are directions for the most convenient ways to Governors Island from the commercial depots.

PORT AUTHORITY BUS TERMINAL: Arriving by bus you will come into Port Authority. Walk one block east to

age of \$10/20,000 personal liability and \$5,000 property.

When the ferry is loading, a Base Security Patrolman will direct you onto the ferry. He will hold up 1, 2, 3, or 4 fingers indicating the lane on the ferry where you are to park. (Lanes on the boats are clearly marked by overhead signs.)

Turn off your engine. Set the parking brake. Smoking is not permitted in vehicles aboard the ferry. There are rest rooms in the upper cabin area and smoking is permitted in the lower cabin, west side.

Broadway and take the 7th Avenue-Broadway subway (IRT) to South Ferry.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION: Directly beneath the station you will find the 7th Avenue-Broadway (IRT) subway. Take the downtown local train to South Ferry.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION: Beneath the station is the IRT (Downtown) subway. You will change subways at the Bowling Green Station to a shuttle to South Ferry.

J. F. KENNEDY AIRPORT: Take the Carey Transportation buses to the East Side Airlines Terminal, about \$1.00 per person. Public transportation buses are available on Second Avenue to South Ferry Terminal.

LA GUARDIA AIRPORT: Take the Carey Transportation buses to the East Side Terminal, then follow bus directions above.

NEWARK AIRPORT: Take the Carey Transportation buses to the West Side Airlines Terminal. Taxi or walk to Times Square; and take subway (IRT) to South Ferry.

NEWARK TRAIN STATION: Take the Hudson Tubes-at the Newark Station-to New York City. You will arrive at the Cortland St. Station; take the IRT subway at this station to South Ferry.

HELICOPTER SERVICE: Military personnel in leave status may take the NY Airways Helicopter Service to Wall Street Heliport, about $\frac{1}{2}$ block from the ferry, for $\frac{1}{2}$ the usual fare, about \$4.00. This service is available from Newark, LaGuardia and JFK airports. CAUTION: To get the reduced rates you will need Form DD 1580 "Military Standby Authorization for Commercial Air Travel" prepared by your command.

NOTES OF SPECIAL INTEREST: There is an intra-Island bus operating on the following schedule, leaving the Ferry terminal about every 20 minutes.

MON., TUES., WED., FRI. -	0730-1830
Thursday	0730-2030
Saturday	0900-1630
Sunday, Holidays	no service

It is suggested that if you can, arrange your arrival in New York City between 0900-1600 or after 1800. This will help you avoid the "rush" hours on commercial transportation and ease your entry into the city.

At the present time there are facilities for parking boats and campers in the regular parking sites. No permit is required now and no specific area has been designated for this parking use. (Governors Island has no launching sites for privately owned boats but there are numerous marinas nearby.)

FERRY SCHEDULE

Monday-Friday	every 15 min.	0700-2000
	every 30 min.	2000-0315
		0415-0700

Saturdays,	
Sundays and	
Holidays	every 30 min. 0415-0315

NO SERVICE BETWEEN 0315 and 0415

When the 30 minute schedule is in effect the ferry leaves Manhattan on the hour and half-hour; and Governors Island at 15 and 45 minutes past the hour.



II

GOVERNORS ISLAND

Governors Island's past is woven into the fabric of American history, and the sense of that history is part of the daily lives of those who live here. There are tangible reminders - the old forts and frowning guns, the streets named for fallen heroes of old wars, and the battle flags enshrined in the Chapel. And the intangibles - listening to the bugles sing "Taps" on a summer evening and knowing that the calls have sounded every night for two hundred years. The Coast Guard, and its families, hold this part of history in trust for the whole nation. If we are to honor that trust each of us must know something about what has happened here.

The story of Governors Island starts when America was a new and unknown world. Its earliest chapters tell of the ebb and flow of European conflicts in which the new land was one of the prizes.

The first European to see the Island was probably Giovanni de Verrazano who reached the harbor in 1524. At that time the Island was thickly covered with oak, hickory and chestnut trees. Its Indian name "Pagganck" and the Dutch name "Nooten Eylandt" or "Nutten Island", referred to these groves of nut trees. The history of the Island really begins with its purchase from the Indians of Manahatas on June 16, 1637. Wouter Van Twiller, the Director General of New Netherlands, bought Pagganck from two Indians, Cakapeteyno and Pehiwas, for what is believed to have been two ax heads, a string of beads and a few nails. Not long after he became governor, Van Twiller was charged with illegal trading and incompetence. Knowing that he would be

replaced, he decided to take Nutten for himself and arranged to receive the Island as a personal grant. In 1638 Van Twiller was sent home and his purchase of Nutten was declared in violation of the West India Company's Charter.

On July 1, 1652, the Director General and Council formally annulled the purchase and returned Nutten to the Public Domain. From then on it was set aside as an estate for the Dutch governors and, later, for their English successors. Van Twiller, thus, was probably the only private owner of the Island.

In 1644, the English captured New Amsterdam and renamed it New York. They also took Nutten Island which the Dutch had not fortified despite its strategic location. Nine years later, during the Third Anglo-Dutch War, the Dutch regained their lost province, only to lose it again to England under the terms of the Treaty of Westminster in 1674.

In 1698, the Island was set aside by the Assembly as being "part of the Denizen of His Majestie's Fort at New York for the benefit and accommodation of his Majestie's Governors for the time being" and it came to be called "The Governor's Island". The Island's name was changed officially from "Nutten" to "The Governor's Island" by an Act of Legislature on March 29, 1784. Gradually "The" and the apostrophe in "Governor's" were dropped leaving the title as it is today - Governors Island.

From 1691 to 1702, the English Colonial Governors urged the fortification of New York Harbor. In spite of their efforts, only £1500 was raised for defenses at the Narrows, and in 1702 this was "appropriated" by Lord Cornbury for the construction of a mansion on Governors

Island. Lord Cornbury's house was also financed by a series of unique taxes, including a levy of five shillings and a sixpence on everyone who wore a pearl ring and two shillings and five pence on every bachelor over the age of twenty-five.

The House was put on the high ground on the Northeast section of the Island and was used by Lord Cornbury and following governors as the gubernatorial mansion. It was named fittingly, "The Smiling Garden of the Soverigns of the Province". Tradition places this house where Quarters 2 now stands. In fact, Quarters 2 may be the actual house. It is known to have been built prior to the War of 1812 when it served as a guard house and headquarters of the Island's garrison. Its cellar then contained the famous "Black Hole", a cell for the solitary confinement of difficult prisoners. Until the Commanding General's Quarters were erected in 1840, Quarters 2 was the Senior Officer's home and was commonly called "The Governor's House". There is a legend that during the Revolution this house was connected by a tunnel to a private dock on Buttermilk Channel, by which the Governor could escape to his



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE



ADMIRAL'S HOUSE - Formerly the Commanding General's Quarters.

official barge if the Americans landed. Although there is no trace of the rumored tunnel today, it is supposed to have been large enough to accommodate the Governor's coach and four horses. The Commanding General's quarters is now occupied by the Commander, Third Coast Guard District and the Governor's house by the Commanding Officer, New York Base.

In 1710 the Colonial authorities designated Governors Island a quarantine station for large groups of Palatines who were arriving in America. From 7,000 to 10,000 camped on the Island at one time. One of these refugees, John Peter Zenger, later became publisher of the New York Weekly Journal and our first famous defender of the freedom of the press in America.

Troops were stationed on Governors Island for the first time in 1755. The first garrison was the 51st Regiment of British Colonial Militia under the command of an American born Major-General, Sir William Pepperell. A Maine man, Pepperell had been Commander-in-Chief of the New England force that captured the French fortress of Louisbourg during the French and Indian War.

The 51st Regiment soon was joined by the 22nd Regiment of Foot, the 44th Regiment of Foot and the 62nd Regiment of Foot, styled the "Royal Americans".

The 62nd Regiment was a locally recruited unit of the British regular army. It was organized at Governors Island in 1755 and remained there for many years. In 1757 the 62nd Regiment was renamed "The Royal American Regiment, H.M. 60th Regiment of Foot" and as the King's "Royal Rifle Corps", is still an active unit of the British Army. Lord Jeffery Amherst was one of the Regiment's early Commanders and Horatio Gates, later Adjutant General of the Continental Army, served as an officer in the Royal Americans. There were four battalions in the Regiment and one was known as the "Governors Island Battalion".

In recognition of shared traditions, the officers and men of the King's Royal Rifle Corps presented their only ancient Royal American Regimental Color to Governors Island on January 9, 1921. The inscription accompanying the gift read, in part, *"to serve as a memento that the Royal American Regiment and the Regiments of New York fought shoulder to shoulder, not only during the many years of warfare which ended in the conquest of New France and the subjection of the Indian tribes bordering on the Great Lakes, but also, after a century and a half, against a common enemy in a more terrible European contest"*. This regimental flag now hangs on the north wall of the Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion, the Protestant Chapel.

The new land was once again the prize. This time not as a pawn of foreign wars but as the homeland of a new

Nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are free and equal... Brother fought Brother; One for the Crown and England's sovereignty, the other for the right to govern his own affairs.

Governors Island was a quiet place in the years before the Revolution. There was little military activity and the defenses were neglected. And suddenly all that changed. Rebel New York was threatened by British from the sea. General Israel Putnam was ordered to Governors Island with 1,000 men to aid Colonel Prescott's famous Bunker Hill Regiment, already there. During the night of April 9, 1776 these troops labored all through the hours of darkness to throw up defenses against the fire of the British fleet. This fleet had been riding at anchor in New York Bay since the British evacuated New York City, and laid there menacing the city with threat of invasion.

By May the fortifications were complete and General George Washington could write; *"We have done a great deal of work at this place. In a fortnight more I think the City will be in a very respectable posture of defense....Governors Island has a large and strong work erected and a Regiment encamped there...."*

Records for June show that the Island's batteries mounted four 32 pounders and four 18 pounders. By August, these defenses had been increased and Governors Island was considered to be one of the strongest American posts.

Meanwhile - three large British forces were converging on New York. Sir William Howe arrived from Quebec and by July 3rd had landed unopposed on Staten Island with 10,000 men. A few days later the tremendous fleet of his brother, Admiral Lord Richard

Howe, sailed into the bay and on August 4th, Admiral Sir Peter Parker arrived with ships carrying General Cornwallis' Army. British reinforcements trickled in during July and August until General Howe had a force of 32,000 men.

In the face of this overwhelming force - and British control of the sea - the Americans' hold on New York was doomed. Washington rushed in more men - some 20,000 - but his force was largely untrained and no match for the British regulars.

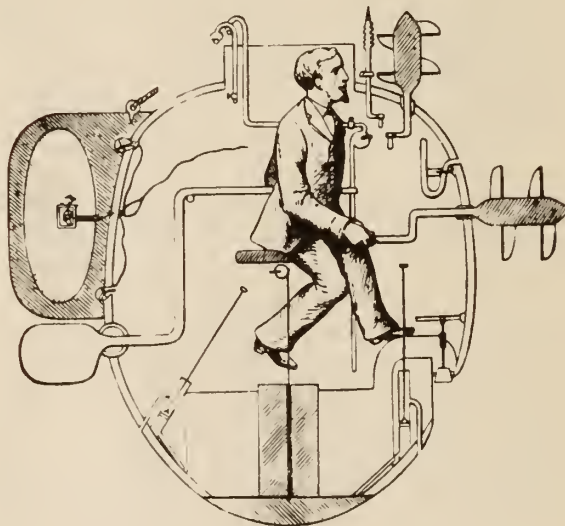
Contact between the two forces was made on and off through July and August. On July 12th the Governors Island batteries engaged HMS Phoenix, HMS Rose, and three other ships but little damage was done on either side.

Finally the British moved on New York. On August 22nd the British landed on Long Island and, after bringing the American forces to battle on August 27th, caused Washington to withdraw to Manhattan. During the night of August 30th, under heavy bombardment from the British fleet, Governors Island was evacuated, the American troops leaving behind 40 guns and a store of ammunition and provisions. The next day the British forces siezed and occupied the Island. Until early in this century, cannon balls from the bombardment were found when excavations were made on the Island.

In the midst of the turmoil there occurred an incident that was to usher in a new age of warfare. With Governors Island gone but the British halted at Brooklyn Heights, Washington approved the trial of an experimental submersible boat. Designed by David Bushnell, the craft was named the "Turtle" because of its egg-shaped appearance. It was six feet high, 7½ feet in length, and had a conning tower on top. Iron bands held its

oak frame together and the seams were caulked and smeared with tar. The Turtle carried only one man and he propelled the boat by cranking two paddles fixed like windmill vanes to an axle. The rig represented the first screw propeller and by working hard the operator could achieve a speed of two to three miles per hour. Seven hundred pounds of lead ballast were attached to the bottom of the vessel to keep it upright. Two hundred pounds of the ballast could be dropped on a line to serve as an anchor or to permit the Turtle to surface.

TURTLE (American - 1775)



On the night of September 6th 1776 the designer and a party of Army Officers went to Whitehall Wharf (Near where the Governors Island Ferry now docks in Manhattan) to watch the trial. Sergeant Ezra Lee had volunteered to operate the boat and he planned to move out to the anchored British ships and blow one of them up. The Turtle was armed for the purpose with a bomb containing 150 pounds of gunpowder. Sergeant Lee set out toward the fleet but an ebb tide carried him

rapidly past his target, Admiral Howe's flagship HMS Eagle. After about two and a half hours of paddling he worked back into position and submerged. Moving to the stern of the Eagle, Lee tried vainly to fix the bombs against the hull. After several attempts, he surfaced to get a fresh supply of air and found that it was daylight. Not daring to delay any longer Lee headed for shore but he had to surface frequently to take bearings since his compass had failed.

At one time when he surfaced, Lee discovered that he was within a few hundred yards of Governors Island. The British garrison spotted the Turtle at once and sent a boat to investigate. Lee submerged and released his bomb hoping that the British would seize it. The British barely avoided the bomb, however, and it floated away and exploded harmlessly. In the excitement Lee and the Turtle escaped.

On September 15th, 1776, the British occupied New York. The war moved up the Hudson and Governors Island, although garrisoned and fortified, remained inactive. In November 1783, with peace and reoccupation by the Americans, Governors Island changed hands for the last time.

The years between 1783 and 1794 were peaceful ones for Governors Island. The Revolutionary works stood as curios on an island where recreation supplanted the activities of a military post. The Governors of the State of New York leased Governors Island to private interests for the use as a race track and a summer resort. However, the young Republic was not to know peace for long and soon Governors Island was caught once more in war's excursions and

In 1794, because of the threat of war with France, Governors Island returned to military control and fortifica-

tions were begun. Chief of these works was a large fort which, when completed about 1798, was named Fort Jay, after the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, John Jay. This fort, although extensively rebuilt in the early 19th century, still occupies a prominent position on the Island and is a remarkably well preserved example of the period's fortification.

The rebuilding of Fort Jay was completed by 1803 and the works renamed Fort Columbus - the change in name probably caused by the unpopularity of the Treaty with England which Jay had negotiated in 1795. Part of the rebuilding consisted of the erection of a gateway to the Fort. This gateway with its handsome carving still guards the entrance. There is a legend that the carving over the gateway was made by a prisoner who was a stonecutter by trade. One day when the prisoner stood under the gateway checking his work, the Commanding Officer's little daughter came by and stood with him, looking up at the carving. Just then a heavy block of stone fell and would have killed the child if the prisoner had not thrown himself in the way, saving her life. He was seriously injured but was rewarded for his bravery with a pardon.

Incident to the rebuilding all of the works except the walled counter-scarp, the gate, the sallyport, magazine and two barracks were torn down and rebuilt with stronger materials. The new fortifications consisted of an enclosed pentagonal work with four bastions of masonry holding 100 guns. On three of its sides it was built the same as the old fort with the addition of 14 feet on each side. On the north wall a ravelin with two casemated flanks was added. Guns commanding the dry moat were located there. The original name, Fort Jay, was restored in 1904 through the efforts of Elihu Root, Secretary of War.



CARVED ENTRANCE TO OLD FORT JAY

In 1807 while Fort Jay was being expanded, work was started on Castle Williams, the familiar stone structure at the northwestern tip of the Island. The twin forts, Castle Williams and Castle Clinton in Battery Park were put up to guard the channel between Governors Island and New York City. Castle Williams was designed and built by Lt. Colonel Jonathan Williams of the Engineering Corps. At that time he was Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and Chief Engineer of the U.S. Army.

The castle was set on a point of the Island extending to the very edge of

the channel. Its foundation of solid masonry was laid on rocks which had endangered shipping because they were submerged except at very low tide. The walls of the castle form three-fifths of a circle, 200 feet in outer diameter. They are made of hammered Newark red sandstone and are about 40 feet high, 8 feet thick at the base, and 7 feet thick at the top. The outer cut of the wall is laid with the stones dovetailed so that no stone can be removed without first being broken into pieces. The double row of bombproof arches in the wall once contained two tiers of heavy cannon. There were 27 French 35-

pounders on the lower tier and 39 20-pounders on the second tier. The terrace over the bombproof formed a barbette battery for 45 Columbiads firing 50-pound balls.



CASTLE WILLIAMS

The interior of the castle is open to the sky. At one time there were two brick buildings and a well inside the castle walls. Contrary to popular legend, there were no dungeons below Castle Williams. The castle was known as the "Tower" when it was being built but in 1810 it was named for Colonel Williams. Work was finished in 1811 and early in July 1812, Col. Williams was assigned to command his namesake fort. The Artillery Corps openly disapproved of the assignment of an Engineer Officer to command the castle and in July of the same year, because of this opposition, Colonel Williams resigned his commission in the Army. In 1912 the buildings inside the walls were torn down and the castle was converted into a military prison.

Another fortification, South Battery was erected in 1812. The second story was built in 1834 and other additions were made in 1904. Although South Battery now houses the Governors Island Officers Mess, it was planned as a defense for Buttermilk Channel - the strip of water between Governors

Island and Brooklyn. During the early period of the Dutch settlement, only a narrow creek separated the Island from Brooklyn. The name of the channel is supposed to have originated during that period when farm women from Brooklyn rowed across the creek to sell their milk and buttermilk on Governors Island. The creek was widened gradually by erosion and later deepened by dredging so that ships could pass through. Today it carries a large share of the harbor traffic.

The early wars passed New York and the Island by. Because of the strong barriers the British fleet left New York alone during the war of 1812 and, when peace came again, Governors Island settled into the routine of an artillery post. It became the site of the local area Army Headquarters in 1821 and the New York Arsenal moved here in 1833.

A notable event of the 1840's was the erection of the First Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion. The chapel was built because of the interest and effort of the Reverend John McVickar, who was both the Chaplain of Governors Island and a professor at Columbia College. When Dr. McVickar was appointed Chaplain in 1844 there was no Chapel on the Island and services were held out of doors or in the Post Headquarters.

Chaplain McVickar appealed for funds for a church and with the help of friends and the support of Trinity Parish, New York, the money was raised. A site not far from the present chapel was chosen and work was started in 1846. The war with Mexico broke out while the building was underway, but the war speeded up the work and the chapel was dedicated on April 19, 1847. Dr. McVickar served as chaplain until 1862 when he retired at the age of 75. During his service on Governors Island,

Chaplain McVickar travelled regularly between the Island and New York where he continued to teach.

Building 9, which was also erected at this time, has served as a blockhouse, Headquarters, Hospital, and Officers' quarters. It sometimes has been called the "Blockhouse". Building 3 was erected in 1845. Called the "Dutch House" it is especially interesting because it is an authentic copy of the early Dutch settlers. The house was designed for and used as a commissary storehouse until 1920 when it was converted to its present status as Officers' quarters.

In 1847, the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry was mustered in on Governors Island for service in the war with Mexico. The Regiment served with distinction in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordon, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. The names of these battles are inscribed on four 24-pound bronze howitzers from the Mexican War which are mounted inside Saint Cornelius Chapel near the Regiment's colors. Originally the colors were displayed in City Hall, but in 1907 New York City presented them to Governors Island. Three heraldic shields from the Mexican War also hang in Saint Cornelius Chapel. Two of these were mounted in honor of men lost in the war. The third shield was placed in the Chapel by those of the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry who returned safely.

Ferry service continued to improve during this period. Records for 1854 show that the Army operated two 12 passenger barges, one for general

service and one for the Commanding Officer. These were manned by six uniformed rowers with a non-commis-



DUTCH HOUSE

sioned officer in command as the coxwain. Each barge made three trips a day between Governors Island and New York. Another boat was operated by the Ordnance Department and there were also small boats available for hire for trips between the Island and New York or Brooklyn. The present Barge Office owes its name to these small boats and barges which ran between the mainland and Governors Island from the days of the Colonial Governors until the Civil War.

Experiments with steam boats were made in 1844, but these were not used regularly until 1861 when tugboat type vessels were introduced.

Once more War, and once more Brother fought Brother. Not this time for - foreign king and the right to govern his own affairs but to prove that a nation conceived in liberty and dedication to the proposition that all men are created equal could long endure.

In the Civil War, Governors Island was important as a recruiting depot rather than a defense point. Troops going to war were assembled on the Island and units relieved from combat sent here. At one time seven regiments were camped on the Island. Captured Confederate Officers and men were held in Castle Williams which was used as a prison during the war. Frequently as many as 1500 prisoners were kept there at one time.

The escape of one of these prisoners, Captain William Webb of the 2nd North Carolina Cavalry, provides one of the Island's most unusual adventure stories. In April 1865, Captain Webb climbed over the walls of the stockade where he had been a prisoner for less than a day and slipped into the bay without being discovered. He was a powerful swimmer and managed to reach the Battery where a passerby helped him climb ashore. When he was asked about his identity, Webb frankly replied that he was a southern prisoner escaping from Governors Island. The story seemed like a joke to questioners and although many people who saw Webb were curious about his Confederate uniform, no one took him seriously. At the close of the war he was still wandering at liberty in New York.

With the end of the Civil War Governors Island resumed its peacetime routine. The Island remained a recruiting depot until 1878 when it became an artillery post and Headquarters, Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East. The establishment of a major headquarters on Governors Island marked the transition of the Island from a harbor fortification to an administrative center, a role which continues today.

The extension of Governors Island was begun during the first decade of the new century. In 1900 the Island covered less than 70 acres. Tides had

washed away more than 90 acres during the years following the Colonial Dutch period when the Island's size was reported to be 160 acres. The erosion had taken so much land by 1900 that brick houses on Regimental Row, now Comfort Road, were wet with flying spray during storms.

Work on the extension was made possible in 1880 when New York State ceded 103 acres of submerged land adjacent to the Island to the Federal Government. In August 1901, a sea wall to enclose the addition was begun southwest of the Island. Fill for the extension was obtained from dredged channels and excavation for New York's 4th Avenue Subway. Originally an addition of 82 acres was planned but this was increased in April 1902 when 19 more acres were set aside for reclamation. By January 1913, the Island had been enlarged to 173.35 acres at an estimated cost of \$1,100,000.

In 1902 the original wooden Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion was replaced by the present granite structure. The new Chapel was built by Trinity Parish of New York. The Chapel is open to the public and contains many memorials and military relics of historic interest.

Services of the Roman Catholic Church have been held for many years on Governors Island. Prior to 1883 they were under the auspices of St. Peter's Church on Barclay Street. From that year on, until the appointment of a Catholic Chaplain for Governors Island, priests from the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, on State Street, administered to the Island's Catholic congregation. The Catholic Chapel, Our Lady, Star of the Sea was built in 1942.

Late in 1959, the Fort Jay, Jewish Religious Center was dedicated. The Center is housed in Building S-40,

formerly a nursery school, which was extensively renovated. It includes a chaple, social hall, and a fully equipped Kosher Kitchen.

Aviation history was made on the Island on September 29, 1909, when Wilbur Wright made the first flight from the Island around the Statue of Liberty. Another historic flight occurred the following year on May 29 when Glenn Curtis landed on the Island to complete his flight from Albany, New York and win a \$10,000 prize offered by Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World. During the next few years other flights from the Island were made by aviation pioneers and from May 1916 to March 1917 an aviation training center was operated here. With approval of Major General Leonard Wood, Commander of Governors Island, a group of civilians established the flying school to promote the development of military aviation. A memorial in honor of these early flights was erected on the south side of Liggett Hall on December 17, 1954 by the "Early Birds", an organization of "those who flew here before December 17, 1916".

Great events come full circle and in 1917 Governors Island again figured in the ebb and flow of European conflict - not this time as a prize or pawn but as a staging ground for the defense of democracy.

This country's first overt action of World War I was made by troops from Governors Island. On April 6, 1917, at 3:12 a.m. Congress declared war against Germany. Eighteen minutes later a battalion of the 22nd infantry, garrisoning the Island, set out in Coast Guard furnished boats to seize the German ships and crews in the harbor. By noon, all of the German ships had been taken and the



TO THOSE WHO FLEW HERE BEFORE DECEMBER 17,

seamen interned at Ellis Island.

During the war, Governors Island was a major supply base and troop embarkation point. The southern extension of the Island furnished valuable space for warehouses where war supplies were stored prior to shipment to France. In order to move the supplies conveniently, one of the shortest railroads in the world was set up in the storage area. This Governors Island railroad was only eight miles long but was completely equipped with cars and engines.

The distinguished action of the 1st Infantry Division in World War I is honored in memorials on Governors Island. Division Road is named for this Division which also participated in World War II and in the occupation of Germany. Clayton Road honors Colonel Bertram T. Clayton, who was killed in France, May 1918.

Siossons Dock memorializes the heroic services of the 16th Infantry Regiment in the successful offensive against German forces near Siossons, France, in July 1918 when more than 57% of the Regiment's men were casualties. Other memorials to the 16th Infantry are the roads on Governors Island which are named for other members of the Regiment killed in action in World War I. Among these heroes were: Lt. James C. Andes, 2nd Lt. Cyril Carder, Capt. Willis E. Comfort, Lt. Col. J.M. Craig, Pvt. Thomas F. Enright, 2nd Lt. Erwin V. Evans, Cpl. James B. Gresham, Pvt. Merle B. Hay, Capt. Harry L. Kimmel, Capt. Otis H. King and 1st Lt. David E. Wheeler.

During the late 1920's and early 1930's, major construction was begun on Governors Island. In 1928 work was started on Liggett Hall. This great brick structure, once serving as the barracks for an entire regiment, is located on the northeast of the extension of the Island. The completion of Liggett Hall in 1930 made possible the conversion of the separate barracks units in Fort Jay to Officers quarters. Until 1957, when the building was named in honor of Lt. Gen. Hunter Liggett, First Army Commander from October 1918 to April 1919, it was known as building "100". For the Coast Guard, Liggett Hall, along with buildings 550 and 333, will serve as barracks and classrooms for the Training Center.

Another familiar structure, Pershing Hall was built in 1935. The Office of the Commander, Third Coast Guard District is located in this fine brick building named for General John J. Pershing, First Army's First Commander.

World War II saw Governors Island continuing in the role of an administrative Center. In December 1941 it became the home of the

Eastern Defense Command, charged with protecting the Eastern States. By 1945 this role had been enlarged to include 40 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Army Bases in Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland and Bermuda. Following the war, peacetime reorganization saw the mission of the Eastern Defense Command transferred to the First United States Army and in 1946 Headquarters, First Army moved to Governors Island.

One of the greatest post-war changes in the Island's physical appearance occurred in 1949 when the white brick ventilating tower for the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel was put up on the northeast side of the Island. Governors Island benefited from construction of this tunnel when 6,000 cubic yards of fill from the tunnel excavations were dumped on the southeast part of the Island to raise land where quarters were later built.

Early in the 1960's reorganization and consolidation of Army activities foreshadowed the closing of Governors Island as an Army post. When the Island was declared excess to the Army's needs the Coast Guard saw the opportunity to consolidate many of its activities in one location and the chance of being able to provide housing for many of its married personnel in the New York area.

On 30 June 1966, at a joint ceremony, the U.S. Army ended its 172 years on Governors Island to the solemn music of Retreat, and a few minutes later Rear Admiral I.J. Stephans accepted the Island for the Coast Guard as a saluting battery boomed out a salute to his Flag as it was broken out over old Fort Jay.

New York Coast Guard Base was established to operate the Island and its facilities. The Commander, Eastern Area and Third Coast Guard District together with his staffs are housed

here as is the Captain of the Port of New York and Commander, New York Group. The Coast Guard Training Center, providing both basic and advanced training in Service skills to Officers and enlisted students, was moved from Groton, Connecticut in the summer of 1967. During 1968 St. George Base, in Staten Island, was closed and its facilities and responsibilities were transferred to New York Base. New York based ships will berth at new piers here and, all told, about one tenth of

the entire Coast Guard will be concentrated at Governors Island.

In years to come the names of Coast Guard ships will join the list of famous Army Regiments which have gone forth from Governors Island in their country's service and we will add our own names to the already long list of famous people who served here. Let us remember the past with pride and move toward the future with the resolve that we shall serve at least as well.

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BASE NEW YORK

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MISSION OF NEW YORK COAST GUARD BASE

-To provide an efficient, attractive and pleasant place for Coast Guardsmen and their families to live and work and study and play.

-To relieve tenant commands of administrative and logistic concerns so they can devote full time and attention to their primary missions.

-To show the Coast Guard at its best as a Service of high military and humanitarian standards in the heart of the world's greatest metropolis and shipping center.

-To establish or continue traditions commensurate with the long and respected histories of the Coast Guard and of Governors Island as the site of a United States military establishment.

-To operate industrial, supply and other support facilities as required in support of operating units and other commands within the 3rd District.

We mentioned briefly that "New York Coast Guard Base was established to operate the Island and its facilities". This requires some explanation. The Base's function and responsibilities are complex and it is a unique establishment. It is unique because it is the world's largest Coast Guard Base. It is unique because of the concept for which it was created. It is unique because it is also a town.

The Base is the landlord of Governors Island. In this capacity it is the Coast Guard's first practical application of the concept of "total support". The basic idea behind that concept is that one organization will perform the household chores which are common to all activities here - do the building maintenance and mow the lawns, run common use facilities like the Mess Hall and whenever possible relieve the "tenants" of day to day tasks so that they are free to concentrate upon their primary mission. By reading the Mission of the Base, which is published on the facing page, you will get some idea of the magnitude of what we are trying to do.



IN THE CENTER ARE THE THREE MAIN BUILDINGS
OF THE TRAINING CENTER - THE BIGGEST "TENANT"



BASE OPERATIONS DIVISION AT
WORK - LOADING A FERRY AT NIGHT

This is also the only Coast Guard Base which is responsible for running a small town. In the quarters on the Island there are over 500 families and our facilities include the stores in which these people do their shopping, the transportation system that gets them about the Island, their places of worship, and - in short - everything that a self sufficient town must have.

The Base is organized into seven major components. Each of these will be discussed very briefly to help you understand where to go for what.

The Commanding Officer, of course, is responsible for seeing that the Base runs properly, and that it does its job. As "Mayor" of our town he is deeply concerned with the problems and needs of the population. His immediate staff includes the Executive Officer and the Chaplains.

The Administration Division manages family housing, operates the Special Services facilities - including serving as a bridge between the Base and private associations such as Wives' Club, is responsible for liaison with the New York City Schools and handles such functions as printing, mail and the like.

The Comptroller Division is responsible for the fiscal management of the Base. It also operates the Supply functions supporting not only the Base, but tenant commands - such things as the SERVMART, Small Stores and Shipping & Receiving. The Community Sales Branch operates the Commissary Store, the Exchange, and the Officers' and Chief Petty Officers' Open Messes.

The Operations Division is responsible for physical security and enforcing the regulations on Governors Island. The Security Patrol is part of this

Division. Operations runs the ferries, provides the inter-island Bus service, and operates the motor pool. The Fire Department is part of the Division as is the duty of maintaining and operating our waterfront facilities.

The Medical Division operates an Armed Forces Medical Facility designed primarily to provide good medical and dental care to our Island population. The Doctors and Dentists are furnished by the Public Health Service. Almost all of the care provided is on an "out patient" basis. Those people requiring hospitalization and major surgery are taken to the Public Health Service Hospital on Staten Island.

The Public Works Division is concerned with taking care of the buildings and grounds on Governors Island proper. These are the people who paint quarters, fix leaking sinks, mow the grass and do all the hundred and one chores required to maintain our 200 plus buildings.

The Industrial Division maintains buildings off Governors Island, makes minor repairs to ships, and does the heavy work of repairing and maintaining Aids to Navigation. They sand blast and paint buoys, send maintenance and repair detachments to the many stations and fixed Aids to Navigation throughout the District.



AN OASIS IN THE HEART OF A CITY
CASTLE WILLIAMS IN THE FOREGROUND





IV

HOUSING

Only people in pay grade 0-3 and below are eligible for leased housing.

Eligibility for government sponsored housing normally ends when the sponsor departs the New York area on PCS orders, retires, or is otherwise separated. Applications for housing should be made on BASENY Form 44. Normally forms are mailed directly to people ordered to New York. If you did not get one, letter applications are accepted. Send the application, together with a copy of your orders, to Commanding Officer (a-3), U. S. Coast Guard Base, Governors Island, New York 10004, VIA the command to which you will report.

That command will advise the Housing Officer of the billet to which you will be assigned, so that he can determine if you will receive priority for Governors Island Housing.

Letter applications must contain the following information:

- a. Rank or Grade.
- b. Date of rank or grade.
- c. Present duty Station and Duty Station telephone.
- d. New duty Station.
- e. Present address
- f. Length of service and date of expiration of enlistment (if applicable)
- g. List members of your family, their relationships to you, their sex and present age.

Up-to-date rules governing assignment to Government sponsored housing in New York City are available in each District Office or Headquarters unit.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATIONS. These can be expensive and not too satisfactory. It is suggested that you find out as much about your permanent housing situation as you can before coming.

A set of orders to a new area brings mixed emotions. There's the sadness of leaving friends and familiar things, the excitement of new places and people, and the weariness of thinking of packing and unpacking yet undone. On top of this there's the very real worry of "Where will I live?" For people coming to New York the Coast Guard has gone a long way toward reducing that worry. Here, for the first time, we are able to offer Government sponsored housing on a large scale basis.

There are over 500 units of Coast Guard owned housing in New York. Almost all of these units are on Governors Island. We lease many additional units scattered throughout the city, and accommodate some people at other Armed Forces installations. The rules governing assignment to housing are designed to give everyone an equal chance at what is available. THERE IS NO GUARANTEE THAT EVERYONE WILL BE ASSIGNED GOVERNMENT HOUSING.

The detailed rules governing housing change as the housing picture changes. The following basic rules are pretty much hard and fast:

All military personnel, married and accompanied by dependents, in pay grade E-4 (with over 4 years service) and senior are eligible for government sponsored housing. Applicants take their place on the waiting list and are offered units as they become available.

Some people must live on Governors Island because of the nature of their jobs. These people receive priority for Governors Island housing. The jobs qualifying for such priority are established by the District Commander.

When you do come - try to make reservations for temporary accommodations in advance.

GOVERNORS ISLAND OFFICERS' GUEST HOUSE. Located at USCG Base, New York the Guest House is operated by the Officers' Open Mess to provide temporary residence facilities and lodging to officer personnel and Mess members.

Make reservations by:
telephone - (212) 943-6684
write - Officers' Open Mess
U.S. Coast Guard Base
Governors Island
New York, N. Y. 10004

A limited number of "efficiency" type apartments are available. There are refrigerators in the buildings. Maximum stay for people checking into or clearing housing, is 15 days. Length of stay for others is limited to 7 days. These periods may be extended depending upon circumstances.

RATES: \$3.50/day single
6.00/day double
7.00/day efficiencies

GOVERNORS ISLAND ENLISTED GUEST HOUSE. Located at U.S. Coast Guard Base, New York, the Guest House is operated by the CPO Open Mess to provide temporary lodging for enlisted personnel (all grades) - particularly those awaiting or clearing quarters. Accommodations consist of efficiency apartments with cooking facilities and refrigerators. Make reservations by: telephoning (212) 425-3930.

write - CPO Open Mess
U.S. Coast Guard Base
Governors Island
New York, N. Y. 10004

(NOTE: It is recommended that you make reservations at least two weeks in advance. A deposit, amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost of your intended stay, is required.)

Maximum stay is 14 days. This period may be extended depending upon circumstances.

RATES: \$5.00/day - two adults
6.00/day - three adults
0.50/day - In addition
to basic adult rate for each child
(max. charge \$8.00)

FORT WADSWORTH (U.S. ARMY). Operates a Guest House for officers only.

Located on Staten Island, about 45 minutes from Governors Island ferry.

Make reservations by:
Telephoning - TE6-4100
write - Transient Service Division
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. 11252

Maximum stay - three days.

RATES: \$1.50/day per adult
0.75 per child over 12

FORT HAMILTON (U.S. ARMY). Operates Adams Guest House (building 109) available to all grades. Located in Brooklyn about 20 minutes drive from Governors Island ferry. Make reservations by: Telephoning - (212) TE6-4100 and ask for Staff Duty Officer

Write: Staff Duty Officer
Fort Hamilton, N.Y. 11252

Maximum stay - three days.

RATES: \$1.50/day per adult
0.75/day per child over 12.

USO. The USO, located at 132 West 43rd Street, Manhattan makes reservations at special rates in Manhattan Hotels. Advance Reservations can be made by mail or telephone, or you can call upon arrival. To make reservations call: BRYant 9-8321
write: USO

ATTN: Miss Woodele
132 West 43rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Furnish the following information:

Your name, grade, service number
Present duty Station
Expected length of stay
Number of people to be accommodated.

Reservations will be confirmed by mail.

The rest of this chapter is devoted to Governors Island housing. The approach will be to go "once over lightly" - to give you a general impression of what to expect but at the same time to avoid those specifics which are subject to change.

People who have had no experience in City living may have some problems and some adjustments to make. In most cases we live at close quarters in multi-family dwellings. Consideration for one's neighbors is a must. An extra measure of forbearance and thoughtfulness makes everyone's lot easier and happier. If you're living in an apartment for the first time remember that common walls can be sounding boards. TV's, radios, cribs, and similar items placed against these walls can have the neighbors climbing them. Plan your furniture arrangements with this in mind.

The rules governing Island living are generally simple and straightforward. Most of them are matters of common sense and normal courtesy. Families which cannot live with them find their assignments to quarters terminated.

There are many advantages to living "on-Base". The Commissary and Exchange serve as the neighborhood supermarket. We have a theatre, a bowling alley, swimming pools, and many other facilities within walking distance of all quarters. Husbands

assigned to "on-Island" commands can walk to work in just a few minutes. People aboard ship can leave on patrol with a certain knowledge that their families are safe from harm, and surrounded by people both with common interests and who are willing to help should the need arise.

Most new arrivals ask "is New York City safe?" Sadly, the newspapers paint New Yorkers as completely depraved, indifferent to misery and associated with the worst kind of crime. We have found the city a happy surprise. People have been most helpful - willing to go out of their way to help us find our way around town.

Beyond an occasional forlorn and harmless drunk we have seen little evidence of crime, addiction, or the other evils we had heard about. Of course, you must establish your own house rules for going into the city, but in general, if your teenagers are taught to spot possible trouble and move out of the way, they can travel freely in the daytime almost anywhere. If you are unsure or your youngsters timid, you may want to advise them to choose a subway car with a Transit Authority Guard on it. Women traveling by Subway at night from here usually go in pairs or groups, or otherwise use bus or taxi. On the Island itself, the Security Patrol make our lives safer than any civilian community. The children can come and go to friends', movies or bowling alleys at any hour in perfect safety. As a matter of fact the safety does - at times - generate problems. There has been a tendency on the part of some families to "turn their kids loose" - to the dismay and unhappiness of all concerned. Do require your children to behave.



MANHATTAN

One word about a different kind of safety. This is, after all, an Island with a built-in hazard of water all around. There is a fence around the sea wall but children are quick and agile, as you know, so do keep an eye on the little ones and give them a healthy respect for that sea wall. We also have much construction and repair work in progress. All construction seems to attract youngsters but is dangerous. Children should be trained to stay away from areas where such work is being done.

Quarters are unfurnished with the exception of electric stoves and refrigerators. These appliances are not removed from the quarters for the convenience of the occupant. Unless you move into one of the larger quarters where there is room for both your appliances and those furnished by the government, plan to store yours.

Most quarters have room for such storage. Washers and dryers are permitted in all quarters with the exception of the three "Capehart" apartments. In the Capeharts, government furnished washers and dryers are provided within each building. For those people who are not Capehart residents and who do not own their own laundry equipment there is a

Laundromat on the Island. Pets are allowed but must be kept tied, leashed, or under voice control when outdoors.

Quarters fall roughly into three major groups. Senior Officer Housing; Other Officer Housing; and Enlisted Housing. The number of quarters allocated to each group is subject to change, depending upon the overall housing picture.



NOLAN PARK

Officers' Housing ranges from large Victorian single homes in Nolan Park to rather modest two bedroom units in apartment buildings.

In Nolan Park (building 1 through 20) there are a few very large single houses and some large duplexes. In general, quarters in this area are all assigned to senior officers.

Buildings 111 and 112 are fine apartments with a heavenly view of the New York skyline. Each apartment has three bedrooms, very nice living and dining rooms, two baths and a play area. These apartments are normally assigned to LCDR's and above.



BUILDINGS 111 & 112

The Quadrangle consists of 16 unique and charming sets of quarters created out of what were the original barracks of old Fort Jay. Each unit varies somewhat in size and layout. All have either three or four bedrooms, two or three baths, living room, dining room plus outside areas on the rampart behind each building. Units are assigned to LT through CDR depending upon overall need.

Building 12 is a large apartment building divided into sections of six apartments on each of three floors. Most units have only two bedrooms although a few do have three. The apartments are of moderate size, have adequate closet and cupboard space in addition to a pantry in the kitchen. There are no dining rooms but the kitchen area was designed with this in mind. Units are normally assigned to warrant officer through lieutenant.



BUILDING 12

Building 555 is an attractive multi-family dwelling with a beautiful view of New York Harbor. Most of the apartments are two bedrooms although there are four three-bedroom apartments. Units are spacious with large living rooms and adequate closet space. The kitchens are large with an abundance of cupboard space and enough room to hold washers, dryers and dinette sets. The bedrooms are generally large and each contain one small closet.

There are large storage rooms in both the attic and the basement of the building. The three bedroom units have a separate dining area and two baths. Units assigned to warrant

officers through LCDR's.

Brick Village (buildings 608, 612, 614) are row-houses with each building containing six two-bedroom apartments. The bedrooms are large and have two closets each. In one room these closets are of the walk-in type. Bedrooms and bathrooms are located on the upper floor. Kitchens are moderate size with adequate cupboard space. Living and dining areas are combined. Each apartment has its own outside area, front and back. Normally assigned to warrant officers through lieutenants.

Foghorn Alley. (buildings 949 and 950) are located on the south end of the Island and are similar in construction to those units in Brick Village. The area derives its name from the foghorn located nearby. Residents claim that they have no trouble getting used to the noise. These quarters have what many people consider to be the best view of any on the Island. They look south and west over lower New York Harbor, Staten Island, and the Statue of Liberty. The units in building 949 are three bedrooms. Normally assigned to warrants through lieutenants.



THE "CAPEHARTS". THE COMMISSARY AND EXCHANGE BUILDINGS APPEARS IN THE UPPER RIGHT "BRICK VILLAGE" IN THE BACKGROUND



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APPEARS IN THE UPPER RIGHT "BRICK VILLAGE" IN THE BACKGROUND

The majority of enlisted housing is concentrated in the three seven-story apartment buildings located on the west side of the Island. These buildings, numbers 844, 855 and 866, are called "Capeharts" by Island residents. Each building is divided into two wings with each wing having its own entrance, elevator, laundry room, bike room, storage rooms and mailboxes. Normally each floor houses six families, three in three-bedroom apartments and three in two-bedroom ones. The apartments are large and airy with adequate cupboard and closet space. The windows and screens snap out of their frames for easy cleaning. All rooms with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom have hardwood floors. The kitchen has asphalt and the bathroom ceramic tiling. There are no overhead lights in the bedrooms or living rooms. Capehart residents may not install washers and dryers in their apartments. There are laundry rooms on the ground floor of each wing, these contain government furnished equipment. Each apartment is assigned a lockable storage room located on the ground floor. Parking facilities, playgrounds, and playground equipment are provided in the immediate area of these buildings. There is an installed TV and FM antenna system. Units are normally assigned to all enlisted grades.

Brick Village. (building 650 through 678) contain two bedroom units and are normally reserved for chief petty officers. Each building within the group houses four families. These are all two bedroom units. They are neither as new or as spacious as the quarters found in the Capeharts buildings, but they do have their

own distinct advantages. The Commissary, Exchange, and many other facilities are nearby. Each apartment contains a large combination living, dining area, one large and one smaller bedroom, and moderate size bathroom equipped with a combination shower-tub, and a compact but well arranged kitchen with a reasonable amount of cupboard space. These are three clothes closets in each apartment but these are not particularly large. There is no linen closet. Occupants of upper floor apartments have access to the attic for storage space and may install a clothes dryer in the hallway area. Lower floor apartments have an extra clothes closet in the entrance hallway. All units have enough space in the kitchen area in which to place a washing machine. All rooms with the exception of the kitchen and bathroom have hard wood floors. There is a separate play area with swing set, slide, sandbox and seesaw for each five units.

Building 315 faces Buttermilk Channel and has an excellent view of the busy dockside activity in Brooklyn. It is a three story apartment building that houses 18 chief petty officers and their families. All apartments are two bedroom units. Apartments are spacious. They have large living rooms which contain a small clothes closet and a built-in bookcase. Kitchens are large with an abundance of cupboard space and enough room to hold washers, dryers, and dinette sets with ease. The bedrooms are large and each contain one small closet. There is a linen closet located in the hallway area adjacent to the bathroom. Storage rooms are provided in the attic and basement of the building.



V

THE COMMUNITY

FACILITIES ON GOVERNORS ISLAND



MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST BANK



EXCHANGE



BARBER SHOP



SERVICE STATION



BEAUTY SHOP



BOWLING ALLEY



COMMISSARY



POST OFFICE

Governors Island is a community in the true sense of the word. Within sight and sound of one of the World's major cities, it preserves a small town atmosphere. It is a largely self-sufficient town - with its own churches and schools, stores and recreation facilities.

One of the first contacts new families have with the community is through the Hostess for their particular housing area. The Hostess system was organized to help new comers "settle in" quickly and easily, and to make their first few days more pleasant. The Hostesses are all "old timers" and can pass along a wealth of information. The Hostess system also has another job. These ladies meet frequently with the Base Executive Officer to discuss Island problems, thus opening an avenue of communications between the command and the community. The Community Activities Information pamphlet lists the name and telephone number of your hostess. Don't hesitate to call her about any problem. If you've mislaid, or did not receive, your pamphlet call Base Special Services (264-3780) for the information.

"How about schools?" is an early question of every family. We rely on the New York City system, the schools are good and few problems have been experienced. There are a number of religious and private schools that some families use.

New York City requires the following information to register a child: birth certificate; name & address of previous school, transfer card from previous school, if available; last

report card, if available; and an immunization record signed by a doctor. Shots required are: smallpox, polio (either Sabin or Salk), diphtheria - tetanus - whooping cough, and a TB test (required for high school students only). Immunization service is available at the Base Dispensary. Parents should bring their children to the schools to register them.

Public School 26, Kindergarten through 6th grade, is located on Governors Island. This is one of the Island's biggest plusses - our younger kids are all within five minutes walk of home, come home for lunch, and are not faced with the hustle and bustle of a big city. The School building itself is maintained by the Coast Guard but the teachers, textbooks and the curriculum are provided by the Board of Education of New York City. Since the School serves only Governors Island its teachers are accustomed to working with military children, and are aware of the special problems introduced by frequent changes in schools. The teachers are patient and helpful but especially so with those who have fallen behind their class. There are no facilities to lunch at school. Except for the noon hour children will not be excused to go home except with parental permission.



SIMON BARUCH JR. HIGH SCHOOL

Junior High School children go to J.H.S. 104, "Simon Baruch High School". Located at 20th Street on the East side of lower Manhattan, transportation to and from school is provided by the Base. Good public transportation is also available. This school is one of the best junior highs in New York City. It is outside the School District which serves Governors Island and thus our children go there by special arrangement. This arrangement was made several years ago, and was based on a thorough investigation of the quality of all schools within easy commuting distance of Governors Island. The faculty encourages Governors Island children to participate in extra-curricular activities, and collectively have gone out of their way to be helpful to our community. Children must take or buy lunches.

High School students, grades 10 through 12, go to Curtis High School on Staten Island. Students leave Governors Island by our ferry and then transfer to the Staten Island ferry. The School is within easy walking distance of the ferry terminal but public transportation is available if desired.



CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL

Many Island children attend Epiphany, a parochial school operated by the Roman Catholic Church. Please contact the Catholic Chaplain, (264-8604) for detailed information.

Those families who desire to send their children to private schools should contact the school of their choice directly. Information concerning Jewish Schools may be obtained by contacting the Jewish Education Commission, 426, West 58th Street, New York City or the Senior Chaplain (264-4887).

New York City offers a complete classroom education for handicapped children. Personnel arriving with school-age physically or mentally handicapped children should contact Special Services (264-3780) for details in registration. Parents should have all medical records available for evaluation.

There are many opportunities for Adult Education in New York City. Many of the courses offered at local colleges and high schools are available at only nominal cost to the individual. Long Island University runs an extension program on Governors Island. This program offers a variety of courses for undergraduate college credits. For specific information contact the Special Services Office. (264-3780).

For the younger set there is a Nursery School which provides pre-school training for children 3 to 5 years old. The school has limited capacity and takes its students on a "first come first served basis". Fees are nominal, ranging from \$12 to \$19 per month according to the rank of the sponsor. An additional \$8.00 per month is charged for each

additional child. All students must be toilet trained. For more specific information call Special Services (264-3780) or the Nursery School itself (425-2655).



CATHOLIC CHAPEL

The Island's religious program is carried out under the guidance of four Navy Chaplains, who are detailed to the Coast Guard and serve as members of the Base staff. There are three Chapels; Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. Religious activities include a Catholic Womens' Club, The Protestant Women of the Chapel, and the Protestant Men of the Chapel. For additional information regarding activities and services see the Community Activities Information Pamphlet, call Special Services (264-3780), or call the office of the Senior Chaplain (264-4887).



CHAPEL OF ST. CORNELIUS
THE CENTURION (PROTESTANT CHAPEL)

The Island's Dispensary is operated by Base, New York and is rated as an Armed Forces Medical Facility. Routine and emergency out-patient care is provided for the family. The Dispensary is staffed by U.S. Public Health Service Doctors. Emergency in-patient care is available on the Island. Coast Guard ambulance service is available. Non-emergent in-patient cases, and major emergencies are handled by the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, Staten Island. Emergency cases are seen at the Dispensary at any time. Sick call hours may be obtained by telephoning the Dispensary (264-8610)

The Community Sales Branch of the Base Comptroller Division operates a full range of services which include the Commissary Store, the Exchange, Barber Shop and Beauty Palor, Snack Bars and Cafeteria, and the Officers' and Chief Petty Officers' Open Messes. There is a Variety Store which is open when the main

Exchange and Commissary are closed. Door-to-door newspaper delivery is available through the Exchange. Please refer to the Community Activities Information Pamphlet for the location and operating hours of these activities.

There are a whole host of children's activities and adult organizations. Special Services operates recreational facilities such as a Theatre, Bowling Alley, Gymnasium, Athletic Fields and many others.

A word about Special Services. The Special Services Office is staffed not only to operate the recreational facilities on the Island but also to furnish information to Island residents concerning what is available both on the Island and in New York City. If you have a question about any facet of community life here do not hesitate to call 264-

3780. The Special Services Office is also the place to go for theatre information and tickets. Every day the USO receives and distributes a number of tickets to hit Broadway shows, sports events, motion pictures and television programs. Most of these are in the form of discount tickets which give a liberal reduction on the admission charge. Complimentary ticket allocations are also received daily. These tickets are available - after 1500 - and are free to any serviceman and his guest.

No discussion of the community is complete without mentioning the Nursery. The Governors Island Nursery provides care for children 4 months to 10 years. Military personnel attached to or residing on Governors Island and Civilian employees working on the Island. For further information contact Special Services or call the Nursery direct, (269-8090).

The American Red Cross Office is located on the second floor of Bldg.#324 (White Hats Club). The representative is available for consultation and assistance in personal and family problems, communication service, verification for emergency leave, and emergency financial assistance. Red Cross conducts a 24 hour service for EMERGENCIES.

Present Office Hours: Mondays, 0830 to 1200 - Tuesdays and Thursdays, 0830 to 1630. Telephone 264-4632. On other days call 625-4500/Ext.543 or call the Base, New York Officer-of-Day, for the name and telephone number of the Red Cross Duty Worker.



VI

NEW YORK CITY

Millions of words have been written about New York. One of the most frequent comments about it is "it's a great place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there". Governors Island residents are in the unique position of being able to visit it at will, with a minimum of travel time, and when they tire of the hustle and bustle of the big city, be able to retire to their own quiet oasis in the middle of the busiest harbor in the world.

Nothing ever written, filmed, or photographed fully prepares a newcomer for his first view of the City. It is overwhelming! The most breathtaking view of all is a night view. Approaching the City from any direction, by any mode of transportation, the skyline is a glittering cluster of skyscrapers. To the west, over Times Square and the theatre district the sky glows red with the reflected lights of electric signs. North and east, lights shine brightly in windows of apartment buildings and in the neat row of houses that line the streets of Brooklyn and Queens. People are still working in the headquarters of the United Nations at two or three o'clock in the morning; and in Greenwich Village, the jazz is still playing and the painters and poets are still brooding over their cups of espresso. Throughout the night there is traffic in the harbor and on the highways, and graceful bridges are sketched in chains of light against the sky. The Island of Manhattan, "Manhatta" to the Indians, is the heart of New York City.

Originally settled by the Dutch, captured by the British, and the capi-

tal of the original thirteen states it is now a world center of commerce, scholarship and the arts. There are so many things to do, places of interest and historical sights that no one is left out. It is the melting pot of the world - one can wander through portions of Italy, China, Germany, Puerto Rico, and most countries of Europe within its confines. Foods, clothing and entertainment of all these countries are available here in the most remarkable variety of merchandise ever assembled on earth.

New York is overwhelming at first but we hope that we may, in some small way, be able to dispel some of the initial awe of the City so that you may enjoy all its many benefits to the fullest during your tour here.

New York is a city with something for everyone. Whatever the budget or specific field of interest, year round, New York offers every possible activity for visitors and residents alike - in its concert halls, theatres, or in the summer - out under the stars.

Many people think first of the theatre when they think of New York. From fall to early spring the new Broadway and off-Broadway productions hopefully open for the approval of critics and general play-goers. The successful ones stay on; the others are replaced by new hopefuls. And so it goes, year round.

Military personnel and their dependents are incredibly lucky in the area of Broadway plays. Other New Yorkers rush around trying to get theatre tickets and sometimes pay unbelievable prices for them, while we can see many of them free, and others at discount prices by just contacting Base Special Services (264-3780).

Rockefeller Center, New York's unique "city within a city", the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, Times Square, and the United Nations are always tops on any sightseeing tour. The city's cultural attractions are many fold.

It would be virtually impossible to list all of the many sightseeing attractions of New York. We have, we hope, covered a little of everything. Much additional literature on the city can be obtained at Base Special Services and we will also include a list of the many places that supplied us with information, and asked us to convey their willingness to be of assistance to you.

HISTORIC SITES

Throughout New York there are many landmarks of historic interest. Governors Island, our home, is one of the oldest settled areas in New York. Rightly then, our historical tour should start right here.

Across the harbor in Manhattan, and in all the other boroughs, much of our nation's history was made. Listed below you will find only a few of the many historical sites in the city. For a more complete listing, contact the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau and ask them to send a Visitors Guide Book to your home, (or check with the Base Special Services to see if there are any available).

TRINITY CHURCH - Broadway and Wall Streets - Chartered in 1697. Alexander Hamilton and Robert Fulton are among the famous people buried in its graveyard. The present church was built in 1846, and is the third on the site.

CONFERENCE HOUSE - South end of Hyland Blvd., Tottenville, Staten Island - built in 1680, it was the

scene of the Revolutionary War's only peace conference. Houses historic relics. Open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

VOORLEZER'S HOUSE - Richmondtown, Staten Island - earliest known elementary school house still standing in the United States. Built prior to 1696. Open Saturday and Sunday 2-5 p.m. April through October. Children under 12 free, Adults 25¢.

WASHINGTON SQUARE - 5th Ave. between West 4th and West 8th Streets. (In Greenwich Village.) The Square is dominated by a white marble arch erected in 1893 in honor of George Washington. It bears a quotation from his address to the Constitutional Convention (1787). "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair."



WASHINGTON SQUARE

BOWLING GREEN - Broadway and State Streets - Legend has it that this park is the spot where Peter Minuit gave the Brooklyn Indians \$24.00 worth of goods for Manhattan.

CUSTOM HOUSE - Broadway, facing Bowling Green, site of Fort Amsterdam. Heroic sculptured groups by Daniel French on front. 2nd floor rotunda contains murals by Reginald Marsh. Monday through Friday except holidays 8:30 to 5 p.m. free.

ART, SCIENCE AND GENERAL INTEREST EXHIBITS

ALLIED CHEMICAL EXHIBIT CENTER - 1 Times Square - Three floors of exhibits featuring the exploration of space; man's flight to the moon; new horizons in agriculture and man-made materials; color games and fashion shows. Latest headlines are shown on the famous Maxon News Flasher. Open Tues. through Sat. 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed major holidays. For information on group visits, call LO 4-7257.

IBM GALLERY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES - 16 East 57th St. - Special art, photographic designs and scientific exhibits changed periodically. Open Mon. through Fri.- 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed national holidays and one week between exhibitions. Call PL 3-1900 (Ext. 3150) for information on current exhibits.

NEW YORK COLISEUM - Columbus Circle and 59th St. - One of the largest most modern convention and exhibition halls in the world, with 301,000 square feet of air-conditioned exhibit space. Many of the nation's top annual expositions are held here and are open to the public. Among them are the National Horse Show, International Flower show, International Automobile Show, International Photographic Exposition and the New York Sport and Camping Show. For a listing of current shows and admission prices contact the Bureau's Information Center - MU 7-1300.

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS - North of 42nd St. along East River. Tickets to meetings are free, issued on "first come first serve basis". For information on meetings call 754-1234 or New York newspapers. 1 hour tours 9:15 - 4:45. Adults \$1.25 Students \$.50.



TIMES SQUARE



UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

CHURCHES - SYNAGOGUES

Churches and Synagogues - There are more than 3,000 places of worship in New York City. Many are of particular interest for historical reasons, because of striking architecture or because of their wide fame throughout the country. The oldest Protestant church, the oldest Jewish congregation and the most famous Roman Catholic cathedral in America are listed below:

ST PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL - 5th Avenue and 50th St. - One of the finest examples of modified Gothic architecture of the United States. Begun in 1858, it was inspired by the Cologne Cathedral. The twin spires are 330 feet high. Inside, there are 18 marble altars and 70 stained glass windows. Some of the largest and most solemn Catholic Liturgies, both Latin and Byzantine, ever held in the United States have been conducted here. Open daily 6:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sun. 5:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE - 70th St. and Central Park West - Oldest Jewish congregation in America and second oldest of any denomination in New York. Services conducted in the traditional Sephardic manner which the first settlers followed more than 300 years ago. Late Italian Renaissance in style, the building contains many of the original furnishings and religious articles. Tours by advance appointment. Call TR 3-0300.

TRINITY CHURCH - Broadway and Wall Street - New York's oldest church, it was granted a royal charter by William III of England in 1697. The present church was dedicated in 1846 and is the third building erected on the plot. In the churchyard are graves of Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, Captain James Lawrence and many other illustrious Americans. King's College, now Columbia University, began in a small frame schoolhouse in Trinity Churchyard in 1754. Open Mon., through Fri. from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sat. and Sun. from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. BO 9-6640.

GARDENS

BROOKLYN BOTANICAL GARDEN - 1000 Washington Ave., Brooklyn - This 50 acre site adjoining Prospect Park is noted for its Japanese gardens and cherry blossoms. Also, special seasonal flower displays, conservatory, and fragrance and "touch me" garden for the blind. 10¢ charge on Sundays for entrance to the Japanese Hill-and-Pond Garden, 10¢ charge on weekends for the conservatory, and 25¢ charge to the replica of the Ryonji, or stone, Garden at all times. Otherwise, there is no admission charge. Call during the week for Garden's opening hours MA 2-4433. Closes at sunset.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN - North-western section of Bronx Park, 230 acres landscaped with lawns, over 12,000 different plant species, and a conservatory, and a virgin forest. Open 10 a.m. to sunset. Conservatory open 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

STERLING FOREST GARDENS - Tuxedo, New York - Open from May through October, the Gardens feature 125 acres of spectacular floral landscapes, 300 exotic birds (with bird and animal acts staged daily) fountains, lakes, waterfalls and cascades. There are also restaurants and shady picnic groves. About 40 miles from Manhattan, Sterling Forest Gardens can be conveniently reached by car or bus. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission for adults, \$1.95, children 6-15 \$.50. For special group rates and general information, write to Sterling Forest Gardens, Box 608, Tuxedo, New York, or call 914 EL 1-2163.

MUSEUMS

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY - 79th St. and Central Park West - One of the world's finest dinosaur collections. Exhibits include mounted specimens of rare and familiar animals from all corners of the earth, realistically presented in reproductions of their natural settings; handiwork of primitive cultures and the Hall of North American Forests. Other exhibits include the Hall of the Biology of Man, the North American Bird Hall, the Origin and Structure of Life. General admission is free. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and from 1 to 5 p.m. Sun. and Holidays. TR 3-1300. (Ext. 254).

AMERICAN MUSEUM-HAYDEN PLANETARIUM -

81st St. and Central Park - A theatre of the stars in which a giant projector reveals the wonder and mystery

of the skies on a hemispherical dome. Special exhibits on astronomy and space science. Performances Tues., through Fri, at 2, 3:30 & 7:30 p.m. Mon. at 2 & 3:30 p.m.; Sat. at 11 a.m., 1,2,3,4,5, & 7:30 p.m. Frequent afternoon performances on Holidays. Matinees \$1.20 for adults, 60c for children; evenings \$1.50 for adults, 75c for children. TR 3-1300 (Ext. 209 or 343)

BROOKLYN CHILDRENS MUSEUM - Brooklyn Ave. and Park Place, Brooklyn - Science and cultural history exhibits and programs for children 6 to 16 include planetarium, live animal menagerie, live beehive, mineral galley, talks, films, planetarium shows, and chess hour. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon. through Sat; 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday and Holidays. Closed Sunday during July and August.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM - 188 Eastern Parkway Brooklyn - One of the leading art museums in America. It is especially well known for its collection of Egyptian, Oriental and Primitive art, and for American paintings and drawings, as well as works of European masters. Mon. to Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. and Holidays 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MUSEUM - 104 Duane St. between Broadway and Church St. Museum of antique fire fighting apparatus and equipment. Open weekdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sat 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed Sunday and Holidays. Groups of 10 or more in guided tour should write in advance for permission, to Fire Commissioner, Municipal Building, New York, N. Y. 10007. Groups in guided tour see color and sound fire prevention films.

GALLERY OF MODERN ART - 2 Columbus Circle houses the Huntington Hartford Collection and changing exhibitions of 19th and 20th century art. Film classics; Tues. through Sat.,

3 and 5 p.m. Sun. 2 and 4 p.m. Open Tues. - Sat. 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sun. 12-6 p.m. \$1.00 for adults, \$.50 for students, 25¢ for children under 12.

MARINE MUSEUM - Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. - the largest collection of ship models in Manhattan. Collection of over 300 ship models portray international development of navigation of all periods. Marine paintings, rope work, sailors' hobbies, nautical instruments, curios of the sea. Open weekdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Years Day. Sat. and Sun. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK - 5th Ave. at 104th St. - the history and culture of New York City as seen in period rooms and fine collections of silver, china, furniture and pictures. (admission 50¢) Puppet shows for children 5 years old and over on Sat. at 1:30 p.m. Oct. thru April. (Admission 50¢ for children, \$1.00 for adults.) "Please touch" room where children may handle objects has demonstrations at 10:30 and 11:30 Sat. (twice a month) Oct. thru April. (Admission 50¢). 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tues. thru Sat.-1 to 5 p.m. Sun. and Holidays. Closed Mon. General admission free. Call LE 4-1672.

NEW YORK LIBRARY - 5th Ave. and 42nd St. - Largest public Library in the world. The central building also houses exhibition rooms and two art galleries. Open 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Mon. thru Sat. and from 1 to 10 p.m. Sunday. OX 5-4200.

PRESS AND BROADCASTING

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY - RCA Building, Rockefeller Center. Tours leave every 20 minutes daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission adults \$1.45; servicemen in uniform and

children grammar school age 85¢, Adults groups \$1.20.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS LOBBY - 220 East 42nd St. - 12 foot world globe, international time clock, meteorological instruments, weather maps and an exhibit of prize winning photographs. MU 2-1234.

SHIP VISITS

Visitors are welcomed on many of the ocean liners. Below are some of the ships that may be toured by adults and families.

AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES, INC.:
SS Independence, SS Constitution, tours available prior to sailing. Contact representative at 797-7150.

CUNARD LINE: 50¢ contribution to Seamens' charities is your admission charge to these liners which are open for visitation on sailing days. Historical exhibits at 25 Broadway office showing models, photographs and documents from 1840 through today. Call 797-2200.

U.S. LINES: Visitation from 1:30 to 3:30 on specific days and 9-11 a.m. contact Publicity Manager at DI 4-5800.

GENERAL SIGHTSEEING

CHINATOWN - Mott, Bell and Doyer Sts. Colorful Chinese Quarter, curio shops, temples and restaurants.

NATIONAL DESIGN CENTER: 415 East 53rd St. - Permanent exhibition hall devoted to interior design. More than 200 displays of new products and "idea" room settings featuring every aspect of home furnishings. An Information Bureau staffed by trained librarians provide data on a all products for the home. Open every day 10:30 to 5:30 p.m. Closed Sat. and Sun. from June 28 to Labor Day and on Legal Holidays.

FULTON FISH MARKET - 6 blocks bounded by Fulton, Water, Dover and South Sts - largest on Atlantic Coast, it contains many fascinating old ships and stores wedged in among modern skyscrapers.

GREENWICH VILLAGE - An area stretching west of Broadway and south of 14 St. - known for its artists, poets, writers, curio shops, coffee houses, sidewalk cafes, night clubs, annual outdoor art shows.

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
Liberty Island - Bartholdi's huge figure of "Liberty Enlightening the World" is 151 ft. tall on a 154 ft. pedestal, and weighs 225 tons. Circular stairway (168) steps leads to interior of head. Statue of Liberty boats leave every hour from the Battery, daily 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Boat fare 90¢, 5-11 years 40¢.

ROCKEFELLER CENTER - 48th to 52nd St. between 5th Ave. and Ave. of the Americas. 1 hour tour includes roof gardens, Radio City Music Hall, observation roof, leaves RCA Building daily 9:30 to 5:30. Adults \$1.75, children \$1.20. Observation roof only open till midnight in Summer, to 7 p.m. in Winter (adults \$1.15, children 70¢.)



ROCKEFELLER CENTER

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING - 5th Ave. and 34th St. - Tallest building in the world. 102 stories. Observation Terraces on 86th and 102 floor. Open daily 9:30 a.m. until midnight. Adults \$1.50, children 5-11 years 75¢.

CONEY ISLAND - Brooklyn - Internationally known playground on Atlantic Ocean. 5 miles bathing Beach, Boardwalk, Amusement area. Use IND and BMT Subways.

LINCOLN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS - 140 West 65th St. - Daily guided tours are conducted through Philharmonic Hall, New York State Theatre, parts of the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts and the Vivian Beaumont Theatre, home of the Lincoln Center Repertory Company. Tours often see parts of rehearsals and performances from special observation rooms. Tours are conducted from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily with extended hours during the summer months. Admission for adults \$1.35; high school and college students 90¢. Information on hours call collect 212 TR 4-4010.

SIGHTSEEING BOATS-1."Circle Line Sightseeing Yachts" Pier 83 foot of West 43rd St. (boats around Manhattan Island, April through October)2."Circle Line Statue of Liberty Ferry, Inc." Battery Park (boats to the Statue of Liberty, all year)3."Hudson River Day Line" foot of West 41st St. Trips up the Hudson River to Bear Mountain, West Point, and Poughkeepsie - (no stops there) Memorial Day through Labor Day.

SIGHTSEEING BUS LINE - The following bus lines offer regularly scheduled tours of New York City:

1. American New York Tours, 168 West 46th Street.

2. Blue Line Sightseeing Corp., 116 West 48th Street.
3. Crossroads Sightseeing Corp., 1572 Broadway.
4. Gray Line New York Tours Corp., 460 West 42nd Street.

PARKS

CENTRAL PARK - 59th to 110th St., 5th Ave. to Central Park West - 840 acres park with gardens, lakes, play grounds, bridle and bicycle paths, band concerts, dances on mall. Other attractions include Zoo, children's zoo, (3,500 years old Egyptian Obelisk). Park closed to auto traffic on Sunday mornings to permit bike riding; rentals available.

PELHAN BAY PARK - Bruckner Blvd. and Bronx - Swimming, fishing, picnicking, cafeteria, boardwalk. Orchard Beach lockers 30¢ & 15¢ parking 50¢.

PROSPECT PARK - Brooklyn - 526 acres, historical markers, Zoo, Quaker Cemetery (1662), recreation grounds, bridle, foot paths, boating, music grove. Summer concerts & dances.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY - Brooklyn - Deep sea fishing center. Boat yards, public beach, docks, seafood restaurants. Take BMT subway (Brighton Beach Line).

BRONX ZOO - Pelham Parkway and Bronx River Parkway - contains Bronx Zoo. Officially the N. Y. Zoological Park; it is one of the two largest in America. Whenever possible animals are shown in approximations of their natural habitats. The Zoo covers 252 acres, has some 3,300 animals and more than 1,000 species. Mon. - Sat. 10-5 (10-4:30 in Winter) Sun., Holidays 10-5:30. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 25¢, Friday through Monday, free. Childrens Zoo and Animal Nursery features baby animals

in story book settings. Easter - late October in good weather only. Adults admitted only when accompanied by a child; Admission 25¢.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SNOW EMERGENCY - During a declared Snow Emergency it is unlawful to travel on any road which is posted as being a "Snow Street" unless your car is equipped with either snow tires or chains. It is also unlawful to park on these streets during this time. These regulations are strictly enforced!

OTHER REGULATIONS - To register a car in New York State motorists must show proof that they have \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000 liability insurance with a company that covers New York State. Lack of coverage can result in loss of driving privilege in New York and possible in the home state. All companies do not cover New York State and it is advisable to check with your agent. No one may drive on New York highways before his 18th birthday, unless he holds a New York State-issued Drivers License. So-called "Junior" licenses, issued to under 18 drivers by another state, are not valid in New York.

CLIMATE AND CLOTHES - Temperatures vary from area to area and from day to day. The summers are generally very warm and humid within the city, and the winters are moderately cold. However there is considerable variation even in a 24-hour period and cool evenings may follow warm days. It is advisable to include a sweater or a light coat especially if you plan to pass through mountain areas during spring or summer months. Likewise it is advisable to bring some light-weight clothes during the early fall months, as New York has long summers.

Dressier clothes are the rule at dinner in many restaurants in the large cities of New York State, especially the hotel dining rooms. In smaller restaurants, dress is informal, however shorts on women are not considered in good taste in dining rooms throughout the state, no matter how warm the weather. If at all possible a wrap around skirt should be included in your traveling wardrobe.

HOTELS - The Times Square U.S.O., among other things, maintains a listing of hotels. If, when you arrive in N. Y., you need a place to stay, stop in at the U.S.O. located at 132 West 43rd St., Bryant 9-8321. They will make reservations for you (at reduced rates in most cases), and direct you to the hotel. Open Monday through Saturday - 1000 - 2100, Sunday 1000-1900.

PARKING

In New York City, as in all large cities, a definite parking problem exists, especially in Manhattan. There are areas where "on the street parking" is difficult, near impossible. The area between 23rd St. and 66th St. is a designated "tow away" zone, with no street parking anywhere during specific hours. (Evening hours are posted.) Illegally parked cars will be towed away. Owners of towed-away cars are charged a towing fee, a stiff parking fine and - in some cases a storage fee. Parking lots are plentiful, quite reasonable and safe.

SHOPPING GUIDE

In New York, you will find an unlimited selection of the newest fashions, beautiful home furnishings, marvelous toys, and just about anything else you might possibly wish for.

Because there are so many places to

shop in the city, a newcomer is likely to feel overwhelmed. We hope that this part of our guide will be a friend to you on your initial shopping ventures.

On Fifth Avenue from 34th St. to 59th Sts. you will find stores that are internationally famous. (This area is in the "tow away zone", however there are private parking garages in the area, and it is easily reached by subway, or by the Broadway Bus.)

MACY'S - West 34th St., at Herald Square LA 4-6000 (Take IRT Broadway 7th Avenue Subway to 34th St. Station) It is the world's largest department store.



MACY'S

GIMBELS' - 33rd St. and Broadway LO 4-3300 (Take IRT Broadway - 7th Avenue Subway to 34th St. Station) An exciting department store with something for everyone.

The following stores can be reached most easily on the IRT, Lexington Avenue Train from Staten Island Ferry Terminal:

B. ALTMANS & COMPANY - Fifth Ave. at 34th Street MU 9-7000 (33rd St. Station).

LORD & TAYLOR - Fifth Avenue, Corner of 38th St. WI 7-3300. Famous for the "Lord & Taylor Look". (42nd St. Station.)

LANE BRYANT - 5th Avenue at 40th St. LE 2-0200. 42nd St. Station. Clothes sizes are "The speciality of the house".

ROAMANS - 39th St. Near 5th Ave. OR 9-8600. Also specializes in hard to find womens sizes.

OHRBACKS - 5 West 34th St. OX 5-4000. Nationally famous for high fashions at low prices. Opposite the Empire State Building. (34th St. Station)

BEST & COMPANY - 5th Ave. at 51st St. PL 9-2000. Smart fashions of dependable quality and good taste for the whole family. (51st St. Station.)

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO. Madison Ave. at 45th St. MU 2-3600. Headquarters for camping, outdoor barbecue equipment and marine specialties, outstanding collection of the finest imported & domestic guns & hunting accessories. (42nd St. Station)

STERN BROTHERS - 42nd St. between 5th Ave. and Times Square. LO 5-6000 Complete department store with everything for you and your home. (42nd St. Station)

BLOOMINGDALE'S - Lexington Ave. 59th St. EL 5-5900. Another complete department store with everything you could possibly want. (59th St. Sta.)

E.J. KORVETTES - 47th St. at 5th Ave. TN 7-7000.. Complete department store with reasonable prices. (51st St or 42nd St. Stations)

F.A.O. SCHWARTZ - 745 5th Ave at 58th St. 698-2200. Largest most complete selection of toys in the city. (59th St. Station)

OTHER SHOPPING AREAS

Two stops on the Brooklyn-bound BMT subway from South Ferry station will bring you to Lawrence St. There you will find several department stores (Mays, Korvettes, and A & S) and many small shops which sell everything at a reasonable cost.

Another shopping area which is easily reached either by Broadway Bus or by car, (Parking available, but you sometimes have to look for awhile) is on 14th Street in Manhattan from about 4th Ave. West. Here you will find several lesser-known department stores (Kleins-On-The-Square (for bargain hunting), Mays; a Sears Catalog Store, and many small stores.

ORCHARD STREET - From Grand to Delancy Streets, you will find many small wholesale stores, which supply many of the small independently owned stores throughout the city. Crossing Delancy going toward Houston Street, you will find many more of these stores, but once you cross Delancy, it is wise to check the merchandise you buy carefully, as there are several stores which sell seconds.

This area is easily reached from Governors Island. You may take the 1st Avenue Bus to Grand St. (about 10 to 15 minutes from the Ferry) and walk one or two blocks east to Orchard Street. This area is closed on Saturday and open on Sunday's; however, you would be well advised to stay away from this area on Sunday if possible, it is unbearably crowded. If you do go on Sunday take the Bus, there is no place to park for miles around.

On the corner of Grand and Orchard Sts. is a store called "Ecksteins". This is one of the best places in the city to shop for underwear, linens, work clothes, dungarees, socks,

stockings, etc. In most cases the prices quoted are per dozen, but you may buy lesser amounts.

Walking east on Delancy you will find several shoe stores which are open until 9:30 every night except Sunday, when they close at 6:30 p.m.

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- Reveille
- Mess Call
0500 - 1st Call to Colors
0800 - Colors
0825 - Assembly
1200 - Mess Call
1700 - Liberty
Sundown - Evening Color
2245 - Tattoo
2300 - Taps

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0715 - Mess Call
0755 - 1st Call
0800 - Colors
Sunday 0800
1200 - Mess
1700 - Liberty
Sundown
2245 -
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Governors Island has a military tradition reaching back to the birth of this country. Responsibility for maintaining that tradition is now in the hands of the Coast Guard. People will judge how well that responsibility is accepted by our appearance and by how strictly we observe the niceties of military etiquette. You share the history, the traditions and the responsibility. Let us never have cause to be other than proud that the Coast Guard has the "watch".

Morning colors occur daily at 0800 and evening colors at sunset. Both are marked by distinctive bugle calls and at sunset there is an Evening Gun salute. If you are outside when colors sounds, stop and face the flag (Old Fort Jay) and stand at attention until colors are completed. Men and boys not in uniform and wearing hats should remove them. Children as well as adults are expected to observe these courtesies. If you are driving, stop the car until colors are completed. Passengers may remain within the vehicle.

A number of bugle calls are sounded during the day. Some of our families use these calls as reminders of the time and require their children to come home when a particular one sounds. For your information the calls and the times at which they are sounded are listed below.

WORKDAYS

0630 - Reveille
0645 - Mess Call
0755 - 1st Call to Colors
0800 - Colors
0825 - Assembly

1200 - Mess Call
1700 - Liberty
Sundown - Evening Colors
2245 - Tattoo
2300 - Taps

HOLIDAYS

0700 - Reveille
0715 - Mess Call
0755 - 1st Call to Colors
0800 - Colors
Sunday 1000 - Church Call
1200 - Mess Call
1700 - Mess Call
Sundown - Evening Colors
2245 - Tattoo
2300 - Taps

Many of our wives and children have had no reason to learn military time before this. On the Island it is used constantly and all members of the family will find it helpful if they are familiar with it. Civilian time divides the day into two 12-hour periods. Military time more simply expresses the day as a single 24-hour period. In military time one o'clock in the morning is written 0100. Two o'clock is 0200 and so on up until noon. Then, instead of starting all over again at one o'clock military time keeps on going. One p.m. becomes 1300, two p.m. becomes 1400 and so on.

Use good taste in your dress in public places. Halters and "short shorts" are not appropriate at the Commissary and Exchange. Teenage girls (12 years and up) and women are required to wear skirts to the movies. Boys attending the movies must be in long trousers; blue jeans are not permitted.

The senior officer or petty officer in each housing area is designated as the Building Coordinator. As such he is responsible for the general appearance of the grounds, the stairways and halls of the building, insuring that trash is picked up, and so forth.

It is his job to coordinate group efforts to maintain the proper standards of neatness. All of us must take a personal interest in keeping up the Coast Guard's reputation for being fussy about housekeeping. Keep a critical eye on your trash can storage areas, and lend a helping hand at picking up litter wherever it may be.

Each family moving into quarters receives a copy of the "Regulations for the Occupants of Family Housing". These contain the many do's and don'ts of Island living. In general they are just plain common sense and are based upon the experience of many years. Knowing the following high points will help you on your arrival.

All military personnel who live on Governors Island or who plan to drive their privately owned vehicles must register their vehicles with the Base Security Office within three working days after reporting for duty. Applicants for registration must present the following documents:

- a. Proof of ownership
- b. A binder or policy from an accredited insurance company with a minimum of \$10,000/20,000 personal liability and \$5,000 property damage insurance in force.
- c. Evidence of a current date vehicle inspection. If you don't have one be prepared to submit to one made by Base Personnel.
- d. A valid state operator's permit.
- e. Valid state registration and current vehicle license tags.
- f. Registration will not be issued to enlisted personnel below pay grade E-4 without the approval of their commanding officer.

Driving privileges on the Island are controlled by a point system which applies to Governors Island only.

Armed forces traffic tickets are issued for violations and a set number of points are assessed according to the seriousness of the violation. Examples are Parking Violations - 1 point; Speeding - 2 to 8 points according to the speed above the posted speed limit. An accumulation of 12 points in a 12 month period, beginning with your first ticket, will result in suspension of driving privileges for 1 year.

Parking is not permitted in areas bounded by yellow lines or yellow curb markings, or in spaces marked by reserve signs.

The speed limit on the Island is 15 mph unless otherwise posted. In the vicinity of Housing Areas the speed limit is 10 mph.

Occupants of quarters are responsible for the conduct of their visitors. If you are expecting non-military guests notify the Manhattan Security Patrol Desk by telephone in advance whenever possible. In this way you will ease your guests' path and they will not be subject to delay in boarding the ferry. When this procedure is not followed, the Security Patrolman will contact you by telephone when the guests arrive at the New York waiting room, verify that they are in fact your guests and then issue them a pass. If you cannot be reached they will not be permitted access to the Island.

Pets are permitted but must be registered with the Security Office within 10 days after occupying quarters. In the case of cats and dogs the owner must present a certificate from a veterinarian stating that the pet has been vaccinated against rabies. The certificate should indicate whether the inoculation is of the one or three year variety. One more note about cats and dogs: Don't let your pet intrude

upon the privacy and rights of other residents. Base Regulations require that animals be tied, leashed, or under immediate voice control when outdoors. Walk your pets away from childrens' play areas and other people's yards. The coordinator or hostess for your area will be glad to point out recommended spots.

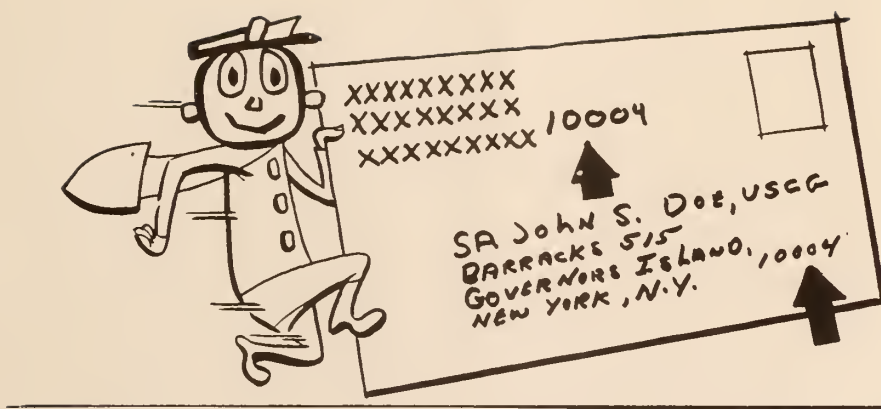
Conducting a private business on the Island is prohibited. Specific questions regarding this should be directed to the Chief, Administration Division of Base, New York.

No laundry is permitted on clothes lines on Sundays or after 1700 on other days.

The size of trucks which can move onto the Island is governed by the clearance on the ferry. Some families have experienced delays in the receipt of their household effects because the gear was packed on a truck which was too big for the ferry.

The clearance is 12'4 loaded, 30 tons.

There are a number of employment opportunities on the Island. These range from full time jobs for wives to part time employment for husbands and older children. For additional information on such opportunities call Special Services (264-3780) or the Community Sales Branch (264-8653).



ZIP CODE

10004

